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Pledged the Cause of Home Rule by United Irish League.

Over Seven Hundred Delegates Attended Philadelphia Convention.

Irish Leader Declares Emerald Isle Was Never More Hopeful.

PATRIOTISM OF THE RIGHT SORT

The annual convention of the United Irish League of America was opened in Philadelphia on Tuesday with about 700 delegates in attendance. After Mayor Weaver had addressed the convention welcoming the delegates to Philadelphia, the following cablegram from John Redmond was read:

"Dublin—President Irish National Convention, care of M. J. Ryan, Philadelphia: Deeply regret prevented by critical political situation from attending convention. Rely on continued support of Irish-American for united, independent, pledge-bound party and for policy approved by five-sixths of Irish people. Ireland was never more united, determined and hopeful."

Aside from the address of John F. Finerty, of Chicago, President of the United Irish League of America, at the opening session the most important feature of the day's business was the appointment of the Committee on Resolutions. This committee was to formulate what John O'Connell, the Nationalist Secretary, termed "the message that will express to England the sentiment not only of Irish-Americans, but of the entire Irish race." T. P. O'Connor, the direct representative of the Irish Parliamentary party, counseled the committee on the attitude of John E. Redmond and his colleagues.

In answer to a cablegram from John Redmond the following was sent:

"United Irish League of America, assembled in convention in Philadelphia, sends heartfelt greetings to the Irish people. Today the national war chest in Ireland. Continuing the report stated: 'When our last convention met the Tory Government commanded by a majority of more than 100 votes in the British House of Commons in opposition to the wishes of the Irish people. The majority has been shattered and its leaders are without a party.'"

Patriotism of a substantial kind was manifested Wednesday when the convention of the United Irish League amid great enthusiasm pledged the organization to raise \$100,000 for the cause of home rule for Ireland within two years. A pledge of a \$50,000 subscription, which was incorporated in the report of the Committee on Ways and Means, had been unanimously endorsed by the delegates, and within twenty minutes \$70,000 had been subscribed. Later this amount was increased to \$78,000. A cablegram which had been ordered forwarded to John E. Redmond announcing the \$50,000 pledge was withdrawn and the league then increased the amount to \$100,000.

Delegate Fitzpatrick, of Boston, started the subscriptions by pledging one-tenth of the total. Daniel Hannahan, of Chicago, pledged \$5,000, and Darcy Scott, of Ottawa, pledged \$5,000. Philadelphia subscribers \$10,000; Baltimore, \$3,500, and St. Louis, \$3,000. Individual checks were fairly showered on the presiding officer, and this, with pledges from many cities, soon brought the subscriptions to \$78,000.

The press reports of the convention were meagre, and as the mails did not arrive in time for this issue the resolutions and other business of this great body can not be printed till next week.

FATHER BRADY HOME.

The Rev. Father Andrew J. Brady, pastor of St. Cecilia's church, has returned home and will receive a cordial welcome from his people tomorrow. Father Brady has been spending the layover season at Michigan and the Adirondack mountains, and is now in perfect health and prepared to push the work of building the fine new church that will replace the present edifice.

FOUR BOYS!

John Mulloy, the coffee dealer, has been wearing a broad smile for the past week. For a month his absence from Knights of Columbus and Hibernian meetings has been noted and talked about, but not until a few days ago did the reason become known. John had been spending the time at home in anticipation of a visit from the stork, who has left him a fine fourteen-pound son. This makes him the father of four hands.

some and robust boys and puts him in position to organize a Mulloy division of the Hibernians. His friends have been showering him with congratulations and partaking of his hospitality all the week.

PLAY GREAT PART.

Phenomenal Role Which the Irish Are Playing in America.

In the light of the phenomenal role which the Irish play in America, the five million original settlers and descendants have made the most of their numbers in the New World. As it is, says a writer in the Philadelphia Record, they represent a population today greater than that of the whole United States at the beginning of the century; and have taken the bulk of the inhabitants from Ireland to this side, leaving a minority which, in the intensity of the struggle forced upon it, will drift here for a decade with undiminished rate.

No page of history reveals a migration so stupendous. The figures are astonishing. From 1840 to 1860 not fewer than two millions of Irish immigrants crossed the ocean to settle in the United States; from 1860 to 1880 an additional million made a fresh start in life in the great republic over the seas, and from 1880 to the present time another million was added to our population. Since 1860 the average has been half a million a decade.

The twelve agricultural States, represented by Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, contained one fourth of the five millions. Of the portion settled in the North Atlantic States but one fifth are on farms; but this tendency to crowd into the towns disappears when the surroundings are agricultural, as is shown by the large percentage—over fifty—of those who have taken to farming in the twelve agricultural States above mentioned.

It is only because the bulk of the Irish in America are not in the midst of farming districts that they are less an agricultural people than the other large percentage—over fifty—of those who have taken to farming in the twelve agricultural States above mentioned.

It is in the Eastern States that the Irish promise to ultimately constitute a majority of the population. This is already the case in many New England States and in many New York City they are barely behind the Germans, and also slightly so in Chicago.

PLANS AHEAD.

Bishop McQuaid's Sixtieth Anniversary of Ordination as a Priest.

Right Rev. Bernard J. McQuaid of Rochester, one of the grand old men of the American hierarchy, is already planning the celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of his ordination as a priest, and the fortieth anniversary of his elevation to the Bishopric. The first President of St. John Hall College is eighty-three years old, but he has the energy of a man twenty years his junior.

The venerable prelate hopes to open the new wing to St. Bernard's Seminary with accommodations for 230 pupils and sixteen professors on the occasion of his ecclesiastical birthday, besides adding a chair of American ecclesiastical history to the seminary.

Our Right Rev. Bishop McCloskey was consecrated in 1868, a few months before the Bishop of Rochester, and like him is as active as many who are years his junior. Bishop McCloskey has been making extended trips and holding confirmation exercises throughout the diocese for several weeks past.

FIRST VISIT.

County President Murphy's Advice to Louisville Hibernians.

County President John A. Murphy made his first official visit Monday evening and received a hearty welcome from the members of Division 3, A. O. H. His suggestions were timely and when carried out will solve the suspension problem that has long had baneful effects upon the membership. President Murphy outlined his plans for the term for which he was elected, and promised that if his efforts were seconded Kentucky would be among the leading States at the National convention. The County Board, he said, would leave nothing undone that would assist any division in Jefferson county.

Messrs. John Hession, George J. Butler and James Coleman reported that extensive preparations were being made for the November reunion and social session, and had decided to visit all the divisions and invite their members to be their guests that evening. There is no doubt but this will be a big event in Hibernian circles, as Division 3 has determined to eclipse anything that has taken place in the literary and social line.

The report of the Treasurer showed that there was about \$1,100 on hand. A notice of the national assessment of twenty-five cents per member for the San Francisco sufferers was received. Quite an amount of routine business was transacted before the meeting adjourned.

DEBATE

Attracted a Large Audience Sunday at Mackin Council.

Proof Was Conclusive That the World is Improving Morally.

Both Sides Evenly Matched and Decision Was Hard to Reach.

MACKIN'S MEN DECLARED WINNERS

Last Sunday afternoon the large hall and gallery of Mackin Council was thronged as never before with young men who came from all parts of the State to hear the debate on the question, "Is the World Growing Morally Worse?" And right here let it be said they were one and all well repaid. The oratory was of a very high standard and the argument most convincing, and it was not without much deliberation that the three judges reached the decision that favored Mackin's speakers.

President Charles Raidy presided and in the name of Mackin extended a cordial welcome to Sarto Council, of Owensboro, the judges and visitors. In a feeling manner he referred to the death of Eldred H. Hayden, who had been a member of the committee and for the repose of whose soul all present knelt in prayer. President Raidy announced the rules to govern the debate, which were thirty-five minutes for each of the four speakers with ten minutes for rebuttal, delivery to count 40 per cent, and substance 60 per cent. Hon. Edward J. McDermott, Grand President Albert P. Martin and Dr. Greenwell, of St. Catherine's Council at New Haven, were introduced as the judges, and while all realized the delicacy of their position there was no dissent from their decision, which was for Sarto for delivery and Mackin for substance.

Messrs. La Vega, Clements and Robert Gore, representing Owensboro, took the affirmative, and Robert Burke and Charles Cate had the negative for Mackin. Mr. Clements based his able and eloquent argument on Webster's definition of the word "morality" as applied to the present hour and generation and not 100 or 1,000 years ago. He quoted statistics of murder, suicide, insanity, etc., which show a greater ratio of increase than does that of population. The wealth, power and inventive genius of the present tended to a more rapid development of immorality than morality. Taking up his political situation he declared that politicians were grafters, thieves, immoral, perhaps not all but many; that ballot boxes were stuffed and elections stolen; that the trusts, combines and Senators did not hesitate to betray the people and that their general trend was toward what was not morally right.

The little fellow who is reaching out for all the new and exciting phases, and the higher educated are most prone to immorality and race suicide, because they understand how to thwart the laws of nature. Motherhood was the most sacred of all, and the Divine Master, and there could be no pure or peaceful home where children were debauched. After comparing the highwayman of old and the bank cashier who now takes millions, he forcefully declared that anything that depraves the human mind is immoral. There is a hope, however, the Catholic church and her stalwart men and societies that are now on the bulwark of the nation, and with our banner of the cross we will drive crime from the country.

Robert Burke contended that never was there a time when the world was more proficient in morality and enlightenment than now, when the one and only moral standard was the golden rule. The widespread diffusion of education and knowledge, the increase in school attendance and advancement in intelligence were making men better, while ignorance and poverty were infested with crime. Open the school, he said, and you close the prison. Statistics showed that crime had increased only in Belgium. The nineteenth century has seen the abolition of slavery, an advancement of morality that has benefited slave and master and contributed to the preservation of domestic ties. Arbitration is making progress, the Hague tribunal adjusting national differences, with a tendency to universal peace and a furling of flags. Today there are hospitals for the care of the blind, sick, insane, orphan and those who can not aid themselves, and we marvel at the increase of charity—90 per cent. in America—which shows that society is not wrapped in its own selfish ends. Child labor laws mark another step to morality and juvenile courts remove the youth from criminal environments and crime is checked. The spirit of the time, he declared, was charity and peace and our aim perfection.

Robert Gore spoke for his experience as a newspaper man and for the boy and girl upon whom the future of the country depends. He scored the statesmen and authorities who are reforming the financial and political world but overlook the dens where are taught all the evils of the age and which breathe into the soul the very fumes of hell. Not an effort to close these doors, which are a thousand times worse than the saloon and public gambling, not a man outside the

ministry has raised his voice in protest. After a powerful word picture of the iniquities that exist in the cities he pleaded with his hearers to be men who will do no mean thing for place or gain, but to strive for and establish a higher standard of morality.

Charles Cate based his argument on comparison and not statistics. Government was the cause of immorality centuries ago, but when the people became a power in the State they improved, and were accorded domiciliary rights, franchise and freedom of press. The greatest advancement of humanity, overcoming the wreaking of vengeance on criminals, marked the end of the rack, wheel and thumbscrew, that made the poor victim hope for death, and the reforms in England that abolished capital punishment for small offenses. Vice existed in the past, but there were millions more pure people today than ever before. The time was when woman was but an outcast, but since man has given her the helping hand, as did our Lord to Mary Magdalen, her emancipation had been no less remarkable than complete, and she now occupies a position undreamed-of in the past. Literature is higher, more societies care for the sick and fatherless, the Red Cross is recognized everywhere and the tendency of Christianity is toward advancement. The dark ages can not return.

The speeches in rebuttal were equally strong, but were in large part a review of the foregoing.

ROSARY SUNDAY.

Impressive Ceremonies and Procession at St. Louis Bertrand's.

Tomorrow at St. Louis Bertrand's church the services and procession in honor of the Most Holy Rosary will be more than ordinarily impressive and beautiful and are always largely attended. For this year's celebration the Dominican fathers have made every preparation and all the sodalities and church societies will participate at the solemn vespers at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon. The Franciscan fathers from St. Boniface will officiate at the high mass and Rev. Bernard F. Loran, O. P., Prior of St. Louis Bertrand's, will preach the sermon. The children will carry their banners in the afternoon and present a pretty sight.

On this beautiful feast day all the faithful are privileged to gain as many plenary indulgences as they make visits to the Rosary altar of the church, if they have confessed and communicated, and if at each visit they pray for the intentions of our Holy Father, the Pope. The visits may be made at any time from Saturday afternoon to sunset on Rosary Sunday; but they must be distinct—on Webster's definition of the word "morality" as applied to the present hour and generation and not 100 or 1,000 years ago. He quoted statistics of murder, suicide, insanity, etc., which show a greater ratio of increase than does that of population. The wealth, power and inventive genius of the present tended to a more rapid development of immorality than morality. Taking up his political situation he declared that politicians were grafters, thieves, immoral, perhaps not all but many; that ballot boxes were stuffed and elections stolen; that the trusts, combines and Senators did not hesitate to betray the people and that their general trend was toward what was not morally right.

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The regular monthly meeting of the Central Committee of the Catholic Knights of America will be held at St. Mary's Hall next Friday night. President McGinn wants all the delegates present, as some very interesting matter will be discussed.

LOUISVILLE

Secures the Next National Convention of Young Men's Institute.

John J. Sullivan and James T. Shelly Made Supreme Officers.

The Delegates Refuse to Change Jurisdiction of Grand Councils.

ARCHBISHOP MOELLER IS CHAPLAIN

The Supreme Council of the Young Men's Institute closed its national convention at Indianapolis last Friday.



JAMES T. SHELLEY.
Elected Supreme Director of the Young Men's Institute.

day with the selection of the following officers:

Spiritual Director—Archbishop Moeller, Cincinnati.

President—L. E. Mahan, Eureka, Cal.

First Vice President—John J. Keough, Pittsburgh.

Second Vice President—John J. Sullivan, Louisville.

Secretary—C. A. Singer, Indianapolis.

Treasurer—D. J. Cullinan, Pittsburgh.

Supreme Directors—Matt J. Roth, New Albany; P. H. Keefe, Sharpsburg; James T. Shelly, Louisville; John E. Fitzpatrick, Cincinnati; Thomas J. Ibers, Seattle; John W. Phelan, Mobile.

There was a spirited contest for the next national convention, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, San Francisco, Seattle and Louisville all wanting the honor. Kentucky's representatives, Messrs. Shelly and Sullivan and John Barry, of New Haven, did some active hustling and won out on the first ballot. They have returned home highly elated over the fact that the Kentucky jurisdiction gets two Supreme officers and the national convention.

The last days of the session were largely taken up with the amendment which provided for a direct representation from the subordinate councils to the Supreme Council, instead of a representation through the Grand Councils, as is provided for at present, and the division of Ohio into two jurisdictions instead of the present one. Careful consideration was given each, but the consensus of opinion was that the present was an inopportune time for changing the laws or jurisdiction of Grand Councils, and both propositions were defeated by a decisive vote.

Hereafter the Supreme Council per capita tax, which remains unchanged, must be paid by the Grand Councils instead of local councils, which will prove a more satisfactory and business method.

For the purpose of stimulating interest in the Young Men's Institute the laws now provide that \$25 will be paid direct to any one who organizes a council of the order. It is thought this will be the means of largely increasing the membership, especially in many cities where councils do not now exist. Another law adopted requires that any one must be a member for one year before becoming eligible to hold office in the Supreme Council.

The matter of making the Y. M. I. the association of the Catholic church as the Y. M. C. A. is for the Protestant churches was received with favor, but it was deemed best that action be deferred until after the next convention of the American Federation of Catholic Societies, when William M. Fogarty, of Indianapolis, will present the advantages offered by the Y. M. I. as a nucleus for such an organization.

Members of the order throughout the country are delighted over the selection of Archbishop Moeller as Supreme Chaplain. The Archbishop is a member of Robert Doyle Council, of Cincinnati, and has never failed to encourage the Y. M. I.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

they predict a bright and successful future and a big convention in Louisville two years hence.

IMMIGRATION.

Restrictions Favored by President Mitchell, of Mine Workers.

Immigration should be restricted for the protection of American labor as it is today. The men who are now employed in our mines and factories should be safeguarded against the new arrivals who are willing to step into their places for lower wages. This seems to me one of the most important reasons for a reform in this branch of our national policy. I believe that the educational qualification for the admission of the immigrant should be raised. He should be able to read and write his native language reasonably well. Such a restriction would give us a better class of immigrants than we get now and a class less likely to swell the ranks of too cheap labor.

Besides demanding this educational qualification we ought to require of these immigrants that they bring money enough to transport them to whatever section of the country offers the greatest advantage to them. I believe that a man landing on our shores should be able to follow the trade that he was engaged in at home, or turn his energies in any other direction that he may naturally desire. Many immigrants would adopt this course if they had enough money to wait for an opening or to pay their way to a point where they might find employment in their particular line. But so many land with just enough in their pockets to get them through the barge office that they are forced to take the first job which they can find. This is often some other man's job, and the immigrant gets it because he is willing to do the same work for lower wages.

The requirement that the immigrant bring more money with him will aid, too, in the distribution of immigrants throughout the country and prevent centralization in the vicinity of the landing points.

ANNUAL MINSTREL

Of Trinity Council Thursday Evening at Macaulay's Theater.

Trinity Council minstrels will give their annual performance at Macaulay's Theater next Thursday evening, October 11. The members have been rehearsing faithfully under the direction of Prof. Emerson Barrow and indications point to a smooth and complete performance, as Trinity Council has developed some first class amateur talent since the inauguration of these minstrel shows a few years ago. The following are those who will take prominent parts:

Robert Dickens, William Detehen, Joseph Hehemann, Eugene M. Ford, Neil McKee, J. J. O'Connor, Martin McBride and Jerome J. Driscoll are the end men, with Frank Pison as interlocutor. Will Creelins, Lon Puttman, James McLean and Master Clifford Bieler will render the latest popular songs and musical hits; and Stephen McKee, J. J. O'Connor, Leonard Webb, Detehen and Kiely will introduce a novel dancing specialty entitled "A Dutch Dance." The closing act will be a splendid scene, in which the entire company will take part, introducing several unique and novel specialties, assisted by a trained chorus of forty members.

Reserved seats can be had at Macaulay's box office, and as the performance serves a two-fold purpose—the encouragement of the amateur performers and financial assistance to Trinity Council's new club house—their friends will be on hand in large and enthusiastic numbers next Thursday evening.

SPLENDID SHOWING.

Mackin Gains in Finances For the Last Three Months.

Mackin Council's meeting Tuesday night was spirited and interesting from beginning to end, and the report of Treasurer Dan Weber that the net funds of the organization had been increased \$500 during the past three months was the occasion for long and hearty applause. The work of bringing in new members continues unabated, four being reported favorably and ten more applications being presented.

President Raidy in reporting the visit to Trinity's "trip around the world" had passed around two boxes of fine cigars. Ben Sand told of the work being done for the fall festival, and stated that for the opening night they had secured a splendid set of moving pictures of scenes in Ireland. A letter of sympathy was ordered sent to Frank Murphy on the death of his mother, and congratulations to Will Schreiber and Charles Parsons.

Ben Sand, Charles Smith and John Carr were appointed on the Investigation Committee, and the request of Secretary Adams and Treasurer Weber for new and larger books was granted. Supreme Director James Shelly was present and reviewed the work of the Supreme Council at Indianapolis. Echoes of the debate of Sunday were heard on all sides, with much praise for Messrs. Burke and Cate. The discussions brought out some forceful but friendly arguments, which caused postponement of the usual address till next week.

TAY PAY.

The Irish Leader Takes a Cheerful View of Ireland's Hope.

Home Rule Bill to Pass at the Coming Session of Parliament.

Highest Regard For President Roosevelt and Thinks Bryan Charming.

OLD COUNTRY ON THE UP

"Tay-Pay" O'Connor, Irish leader and editor, arrived on the Celtic as the representative of the Irish National League to attend in Philadelphia this week the convention of the United Irish League of America. He was here in the same capacity seventeen years ago. Cheery, breezy and rosy, the Parliamentary member answered all questions coming his way. He plunged into the prospects for Irish home rule.

"We have a ministry, the head of which, Prime Minister Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman, is pledged to home rule," said O'Connor. "In the while in Gladstone's Government, again and again expressed his convictions. His opinions have not changed, but have been fortified by what has, in the meantime, taken place. In the last elections he made, in the face of strong temptations, a distinct declaration in favor of home rule."

As its first and most important act, Mr. O'Connor looked for an Irish bill at the coming session of Parliament. Ireland, he said, was helping herself. Seven times since 1885 she had sent four-fifths of her representatives to demand self-government. She had raised considerable funds for twenty-five years in support of home rule and united all her forces.

"I do not think any measure will have a chance," he continued, "of being passed by Parliament unless it satisfies the Irish party. As to their strength the situation in that respect is exactly similar to the land bill three years ago. That act could not have gone through if the Irish party had not favored it."

Under the land act, which enables the tenant upon declaration of desire to purchase to obtain a reduction of 25 per cent. in rent and ultimately become the owner, he thought that in many instances the tenant might have made a better bargain. It freed the tenant from every Galley Five (5).

symbol of landlordism. One-third of all the land and practically all Westford was now in the hands of the tenants. A "tenant owner" became a better Nationalist, appreciating more keenly the inefficiency and stupidity of the present Government. "Of course," said Mr. O'Connor, "Ireland will never be a country properly worth living in until she is governed by her own people. Everything in Ireland is done wrong. Certainly four-fifths of the population could vote for home rule. I think the Government is disposed to grant us a generous measure of it. The Lords always oppose it. But the Lords, as shown in history, are sometimes struck with terror and wish to preserve their own liberties. Gladstone sprung home rule prematurely in 1886. If it had not been for our Parnell split in 1890 Gladstone might have carried home rule in 1892. The Irish cause lost twelve years and gained twenty years of education. We had the period of division and disaster. Gladstone did a great work in looking for a prelude."

"I am looking for an Irish measure of 1906. We have in the opposition a broken and disunited party, the most so ever known. The first effect of home rule would be increased education, and the next effect increased efficiency in everything, for the Government is Ireland, and one of the most inefficient ever exercised."

Mr. O'Connor helped present an address to William J. Bryan. "Personally I regard Mr. Bryan as a most charming man," said Mr. O'Connor, "as his views—oh, do not ask me; I'm too much of a newspaper man to be such a blank foil as to answer questions of opinion on an American politician's opinions. I have a very high opinion of President Roosevelt. Everybody has in Europe."

Mr. O'Connor held a reception Sunday night at the Hoffman House. He will speak on October 21 in Carnegie Hall and will sail on October 24.

BEIL IS HERE.

The belfry in St. Leo's church in Highland Park has been completed and is ready for the bell that has just arrived and is ready to be placed in position, which will occur in the very near future. This will attract a large gathering as the blessing of the bell will be attended with impressive and beautiful ceremonies.

FEDERATION.

The local Federation of Catholic Societies will meet in regular monthly session next Thursday night at the rooms of the Catholic Woman's Club. Questions of interest will be presented for consideration and the officers want all the gates present.